



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH
and the
SANITARY INSPECTOR



For the Year Ending December, 1938

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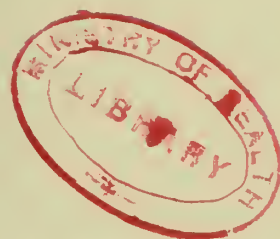
FELIXSTOWE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Town Hall,

Felixstowe.

17th July, 1938.

The Secretary,
Ministry of Health,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.1.



Sir,

Medical Officer of Health's
Annual Report for 1938.

Enclosed please find six copies of the Medical Officer of Health's addendum to his report, containing the information which was omitted from the report, owing to it not being received from the Registrar General at the time of printing.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. Greenwood.

Sanitary Inspector.

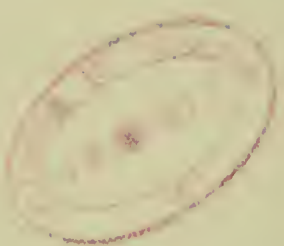
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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May, 1939.

*Since the publication of my Report the following
data have been received :—*

BIRTHS—

Live Births		Males	Females
Total	...	78	79
Legitimate	...	72	77
Illegitimate	...	6	2
Stillbirths	...	Nil	Nil

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED—

Scarlet fever, 15; Diphtheria, 3; Pneumonia, 1.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE—

Total—Males, 3; Females, 3 (Legitimate).

The population as returned by the Registrar General is 12,830. This figure is only 30 less than that estimated locally and does not materially alter the rates calculated on that basis. The Comparability factor is .89.

Three additional transferable deaths have been added to the list compiled locally :—

1. Cerebral tumour, F. aged 42
2. Cancer of prostate, M. aged 68
3. Heart disease, M. aged 64


These balance three additional outward transfers so that the total number of deaths is the same as that returned in the previous part of this report.

Eleven additional births, inward transfers, have been added to those registered in the district, bringing the total to 157.

Our birth rate, therefore, is 12.2 per thousand instead of 11.3.

MORTALITY TABLE
for Felixstowe Urban District received from the
Registrar-General on May 19th, 1939.

DISEASE				M	F	TOTAL
Heart disease	...	...		24	26	50
Aneurism	...	...		1	—	1
Other Circulatory diseases	...	...		3	3	6
Bronchitis	...	...		1	2	3
Pneumonia, all forms	...	...		1	1	2
Other Respiratory diseases	...	...		2	—	2
Peptic Ulcer	...	...		2	—	2
Appendicitis	...	...		1	—	1
Liver disease	...	...		1	1	2
Other digestive diseases	...	...		—	4	4
Congenital debility, prematurity, etc.	...	...		1	3	4
Senility	..	...	...	2	—	2
Suicide	...	..	...	1	—	1
Accidental deaths	...	...	...	10	—	10
Nephritis	...	...	...	4	4	8
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Thrombosis, etc.	...	...	...	4	9	13
Diabetes	...	...	...	1	7	8
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	1	—	1
Cancer	...	...	...	13	17	30
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	1	4
Syphilis	1	—	1
Other defined diseases	5	7	12
Totals				82	85	167



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COPY.

Town Hall,

Felixstowe.

7th March, 1939.

The Secretary,
Ministry of Health,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.1.

Sir,

Herewith I beg to enclose six copies of the
Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report for 1938.

The report is complete except for the figures
which have to be computed from the Registrar General's
returns which are not yet to hand. The final figures of
vital statistics will be forwarded in a form convenient for
attaching to the report as soon as possible after those
returns are received.

I am instructed to forward the Report now, as in
previous years we have been asked to submit it earlier.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) R.GREENWOOD.

Sanitary Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Urban District of Felixstowe for the year 1938
with which is incorporated the Sanitary Inspector's Report

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1938.

The Public Health Officers are as follows :—
 Medical Officer of Health : G. J. Conford, M.A., D.M. OXON.
 Sanitary Inspector : Robert Greenwood, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Area of District in acres	..	..	4281
Population estimated to middle of 1938			12860
Estimated number of inhabited houses			3640
Rateable Value	...	..	£141,676
Sum represented by a penny rate	...		£554
Rate per 1000 of estimated resident population			
Live Births			
Legitimate	142		11.
Illegitimate	4		.31
Still Births	—		—
Deaths	167	..	Rate 13 per 1000
Deaths from puerperal causes		...	Nil
Per 1000 births registered			
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age			41
All infants per 1000 live births	...		41
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	...	...	41
Illegitimate per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	...	Nil

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	28
„ Measles	...	Nil
„ Whooping cough	...	Nil
„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	Nil

An additional table of Vital Statistics and an amended Mortality Table will be appended to this Report when the annual returns have been received from the Registrar General.

VITAL STATISTICS

The population of Felixstowe at the middle of 1938 is estimated as 12,860. I have arrived at this figure as follows: taking the Registrar General's estimate of 12,560 for the middle of 1937 I have added 300, this being slightly more than three for each inhabited house in excess of the number estimated for the middle of that year.

The birth and death rates are accordingly calculated on this basis. There were 146 births, 73 males and 73 females. This gives a birth rate of 11.3 per thousand. The rate for the whole of England and Wales is 15.1 per thousand.

165 deaths were registered in the district, of which 20 were properly assignable elsewhere. There were, however, 22 inward transfers of residents who died outside the district, so that the net number belonging to the district is 167. This gives a death rate of 13 per thousand. The rate for the whole country is 11.6 per thousand.

There were 6 deaths of children under 1 year of age, so that the infantile mortality rate is 41 per thousand births registered. The rate for the whole country is 53 per 1000 births registered.

The death rate from cancer is heavier than that of last year. There were 28 deaths from this cause properly assignable to the district, giving a death rate of 2.1 per thousand and 17 p.c. of the total deaths.

The tuberculosis death rate is very low, only four deaths from this cause having been registered so that the rate is .3 per thousand and 2.4 p.c. of the total deaths.

There were no deaths from any of the notifiable infectious diseases except that of an airman who was sent to the Ipswich Isolation Hospital and ultimately diagnosed as a case of cerebro-spinal fever. There have been no other cases of this disease in the district.

It is noticeable that our death rate exceeds that of the country as a whole. This is naturally explained by the large number of retired and comparatively aged people living in the district, while our increase of population is obviously due to immigration.

MORTALITY TABLE FOR 1938.

DISEASES	AGE PERIODS																Total both Sexes
	0-1		1-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65 & over		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Senile Myocardial Degeneration ...												1	8	19	8	20	28
Organic Heart Disease ...									1	2	3	3	8	5	12	10	22
Arterio-sclerosis ...													2	2	2	2	4
Aneurism ...											1				1		1
Cancer ...									1		4	5	7	11	12	16	28
Enlarged Prostate ...													1		1		1
Pneumonia ...	1										1		1	1	3	1	4
Bronchitis...											1		1	3	2	3	5
Other Respiratory Diseases													1	1	1	1	2
Adenoma of Thyroid ...														1		1	1
Enteritis ...														1		1	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Thrombosis and Embolism ...											1	2	8	12	9	14	23
Nephritis ...											2	2	3	1	5	3	8
Diabetes ...												2	1	4	1	6	7
Peritonitis ...														1		1	1
Pernicious Anæmia ...												1				1	1
Pyelitis ...														1		1	1
Endometritis ...										1						1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...							1		1	1	1				3	1	4
Pulmonary Embolism ...												1	1		1	1	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...							1								1		1
Hæmorrhage (? Hæmophilia) ...	1														1		1
Syphilitic Meningitis ...											1				1		1
Gastric Ulcer ...											2				2		2
Diphtheroid Ulceration of Leg ...													1		1		1
Prematurity, Congenital Defect and Marasmus ...	1	3													1	3	4
Accidental Deaths ...			1				4		3		1		2		11		11
Suicides ...											1				1		1
Totals ...	3	3	1	—	—	—	6	—	6	4	19	17	45	63	80	87	167

TUBERCULOSIS TABLE FOR 1938

NEW CASES						DEATHS					
Age Periods	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Totals	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Totals	
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		
5-15				1	1	M	F				
15-25	3				3	1				1	
25-35	2	4			6		1			1	
35-45						1				1	
45-55	1	2			3						
55 and over	1				1	1				1	
Totals	7	6		1	14	3	1			4	

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER FOR 1938

	Respira- tory M	Respira- tory F	Non- Respira- tory M	Non- Respira- tory F	Totals
On Register on Jan. 1st, 1938	13	5	3	5	26
New Cases during Year	7	6		1	14
Removed from Register	6	2		4	12
Remaining on Register on December 31st, 1938	14	9	3	2	28

CANCER MORTALITY TABLE FOR 1938

Region affected	Age Periods						Totals
	25-45		45-65		65 & over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Bowel (Colon and Rectum)			2	1	1	3	7
Breast				2		4	6
Uterus				2		1	3
Bladder			1			1	2
Prostate					1		1
Pancreas						1	1
Parotid Gland					1		1
Larynx			1				1
Cheek					1		1
Jaw (Myeloma)						1	1
Lung						1	1
Mesentery	1						1
Stomach					1		1
Liver					1		1
Totals	1		4	5	6	12	28

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

23 cases of infectious disease were notified, including 17 of scarlet fever, 3 of diphtheria, one of pneumonia, one of erysipelas and one of cerebro-spinal fever. The last occurred at the R.A.F. quarters. He was isolated as a doubtful case and the diagnosis was settled after his admission to the Isolation Hospital.

All of the patients were sent to the Isolation Hospital, Ipswich, except four. Two of these four were suffering from diphtheria, one from erysipelas and one from pneumonia. Details as to age of incidence are given in the table printed with this report.

The arrangements for treatment, isolation and removal of patients notified as suffering from infectious disease are un-

changed since my last report in which they appear on page 9. The same applies to tuberculosis, venereal disease, puerperal fever and small pox.

The expenses for Isolation, treatment and removal of patients suffering from infectious disease, for disinfection and prevention, during the financial year ending March 31st, 1938, are as follows :

	£	s.	d.
Cost of maintenance of patients in Ipswich			
Isolation Hospital ...	172	1	6
Disinfectants ...	9	14	9
Meat inspections and laboratory fees	15	17	0
Vaccines and sera ...	6	0	0
Postages and sundries ...	6	2	2
Books, forms, etc. ...	17	16	8
Proportion of cost of Depot & Stables	5	9	7
Sanitary Inspector's Conference expenses	7	3	0
Sanitary Inspector's car allowance	50	0	0
Wages ...	132	8	6
Total	£422	13	2
Fees received for disinfecting ...	24	9	6
Net Cost	£398	3	8

TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR 1938												
DISEASE	Age Periods										Totals	Adm. to Hospital
	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over		
Scarlet fever		3		11	3						17	17
Diphtheria	1					1		1			3	1
Pneumonia								1			1	
Cerebro-Spinal fever							1				1	1
Erysipelas										1	1	
Totals	1	3		11	3	1	1	2		1	23	19

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

The Felixstowe Cottage Hospital now has 34 beds, including those in two private wards and two emergency wards.

One of the Nursing homes mentioned in my last report has been closed through deficiency of work so that there is now only one remaining. This is not adapted for operative surgery but is used for maternity and medical cases. No change has been made in the arrangements of the Bartlet Home, the Suffolk Convalescent Home or the Herman de Stern Home. These remain the same as described on page 10 of my report for 1937.

A fully equipped modern ambulance is kept at the Fire Station and is available for the removal of patients to and from hospital. For the removal of infectious cases the Ipswich Isolation Hospital authorities send their own ambulance and the East Suffolk Hospital has one for the conveyance of patients to and from the Bartlet Home. This is also occasionally used for taking patients from Felixstowe to the East Suffolk Hospital on its homeward journey.

One of the Garage proprietors has some large cars in which he takes patients to Hospital in Ipswich or London at very reduced charges in necessitous cases.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

There has been a complete change of staff which took place at the end of 1938, but the arrangements of the centre and for district nursing are exactly as set forth on page 11 of my report for that year.

The details of the work are as follows :

General nursing visits	...	4122
Maternity visits	...	1249
Midwifery visits	...	799
Ante-natal visits	...	443
Post-natal visits	...	26
Health visits	...	195

Attendances at Centre

Children under 1 year of age	1122
Children over 1 year of age	1654
Ante-natal examinations	244
Post-natal examinations	10

Number of women attending ante-natal clinics	...	68
Number of women attending post-natal clinics	...	10
Welfare Centre, Kirton		
Number of children attending		186

The following is a summary of the work done by the Health Visitor, Mrs. Barnes, from January 1st to December 31st, 1938.

Visits to children aged 1 month to 1 year	1029
" " 1 year to 5 years	872
Ante-natal visits	...
Subsequent visits	...
Infant life protection visits	...
Visits to cases of Pulmonary tuberculosis	68
" " Surgical tuberculosis	16
Visits to Infant Welfare Centres	...
	<hr/>
Total	2108

WATER SUPPLY

For over forty years, Felixstowe has been supplied with water from wells in the deep chalk, the last of which was sunk at Rushmere about twenty years ago. The yield from this has been amply sufficient for our needs, but with the sewerage of Trimley and neighbouring parts of the Deben Rural District, the Water Company has found it necessary to augment its supply.

Water works have accordingly been established at Newbourn for collecting, purifying and distributing water from the Mill river, a tributary of the Deben, which runs through Bucklesham.

The flow obtainable from the Mill river is roughly 3,000,000 gallons a day, and before any of this is used 500,000 are allowed to flow through the collecting reservoir to ensure that a completely fresh supply is used daily. 50,000 gallons have to be

allowed for the use of the dwellers in the neighbourhood, leaving 2,450,000 gallons available for distribution. Of this amount only 400,000 are actually required at present, so that there is ample reserve, and it may be some years before the water from the crag wells in the neighbourhood is required.

Purification of the water is carried out as follows. The water from the collecting reservoir is pumped into a sedimentation tank, being mixed as it flows with 2 grains per gallon of Iron Alum. From the sedimentation tank it flows on to the filter beds, the filters consisting of pebbles, crag and fine sand in successive layers. By this means all the suspended or dissolved organic matter in the water is removed. From the filter beds the water passes into the main reservoir which holds 200,000 gallons and as the rate of pumping is 25,000 gallons per hour, the water in this reservoir may be considered as remaining for at least two hours before its outflow.

While the purified and filtered water is being pumped into the main reservoir it is mixed with from 1-2 parts of liquid chlorine per 10,000,000 of water and thus after remaining for two hours in the tank it is pumped into a rising main which leads it into the main distributing tank at Sprite's Hall where it is mixed with the Rushmere well water and delivered into the District.

So far as Felixstowe alone is concerned, the water from the Rushmere well would still be amply sufficient for our needs, but as the Water Company has agreed to supply portions of the neighbouring rural district in addition, other sources of supply have to be tapped. With the Company's mains running through the rural district it is obviously convenient and economical that one general source of supply should be used. It is probable that the careful and elaborate system of purification adopted by the Water Company renders the Mill river supply reasonably safe without subsequent chlorination. If not it should not be used, without subsequent deodorization, since Chlorine in sufficient quantity to destroy or inhibit the germs of disease spoils the taste of drinking water.

On Tuesday, January 17th, I took a sample of water from the delivery tank at the Newbourn Works. This was examined at the County laboratory, and Dr. Cade, the County pathologist, reports as follows :—

“ The following are the results of experiments on the water from Newbourn. Chemical examination did not shew the presence of free Chlorine. Bacteriological examination gave no evidence of any pathogenic organisms being present. *Bacillus coli* was absent from 100 c.c. The number of organisms growing on agar at 27 Centigrade was 9600 per c.c. and growing at 37 Centigrade 80 per c.c. The water had no inhibitory action on a living culture of *Bacillus Coli Communis*.”

Further experiments shewed that 1 part of Chlorine in 5,000,000 of the water would inhibit the growth of *B.Coli* in 25 minutes and kill it in 30 minutes. 1 part in 10,000,000 took 35 and 45 minutes respectively to produce the same effect.

From this report we may conclude that the water delivered from Newbourn is a safe supply, that the filtration is almost certainly effective without chlorination, and that if an epidemic should arise among those who live near the source of supply, chlorination of the water would be effective in preventing its spread.

Should chlorination ever become necessary it would be desirable to make sure that the delivery of chlorine is actually taking place according to the index of the gauge on the apparatus, and to make frequent chemical tests to settle the question satisfactorily.

Any taste of chlorine could probably be prevented by the subsequent addition of a minute quantity of Sodium thio-sulphate, say one grain per gallon, which would have no deleterious effect on the water for drinking or culinary purposes.

The water supply for Felixstowe Ferry is still engaging our attention. There can be no doubt that the Ferry houses should be supplied by the Company's mains, but the project is expensive, and financial responsibility must be negotiated and settled before it is undertaken. This matter, like the complete sewerage of the district, is a difficulty dependent upon quick change from rural to urban conditions and rapid increase of population, rural amenities being lost before the conveniences demanded by town dwellers can be supplied. The cost of emptying cesspools for schools and large dwelling houses situated in unsewered parts of the district far exceeds the contribution in rates paid for the service, but it has to be carried out in the interests of Public Health.

I have commented freely on the subject of our water supply as it is a matter of supreme importance for the Public Health and about which the Public should be fully informed. Any difficulties we may experience in this respect as well as in the matter of sewerage are the result of overgrowth of population which is affecting us in common with the country at large.

I have made no comments upon milk, meat and food inspection as these subjects are dealt with fully and in detail in the admirable report of the Sanitary Inspector.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. CONFORD, D.M., M.O.H.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1938.

1. (a) WATER SUPPLY.

The Urban District is supplied with water by the Felixstowe and District Water Company from their deep wells at Rushmere and Little Grove, Trimley. Two samples of this supply were submitted for examination during the year: one in February (from Felixstowe Ferry) and one in August (from the Town Hall). There was no substantial variation in these analyses and the earlier one is given below. The company began chlorinating this water in December.

During the year the Water Company have been carrying out works to augment their present supply by taking water from Mill River, Bucklesham; and have erected a filtration and chlorination plant at Bucklesham Mill. This new source of supply is situated within the boundaries of the Deben Rural District. An inspection was made by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, the Surveyor and myself, to examine for any potential source of pollution. Later I made a further inspection with the County Sanitary Officer, who will report periodically to this Council on the condition of the gathering ground and the stream from which the water will be drawn. It is anticipated that this new supply will be ready for service early in 1939, when it will supplement the deep well water from Rushmere and Little Grove. Water from the crag springs at Newbourn will not be used in the immediate future.

INADEQUACY OF WATER SUPPLY AT FELIXSTOWE FERRY.

This was commented on in last year's report and conditions at the Ferry are still as then reported. Negotiations between the Council and the Water Company have been going on throughout the year, but so far without tangible result. Eight new houses erected at the Ferry during the year are being supplied from a new deep well.

PRIVATE WELLS.

One sample of water was taken from a private deep well constructed last year to supply a dairy in the centre of the town. The analysis showed the water to be fit for all drinking, domestic and dairy purposes.

Copy of Certificate of Analysis of Water taken from tap at Felixstowe Ferry on 3rd February, 1938.

Result of Analysis.

Physical characteristics :	...	Clear.	No odour.
Reaction	...	...	pH. 7.2
			Parts per 100,000
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.003
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.002
Oxygen, absorbed in 2 hours at 37°C			0.011
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	Trace
Nitrites	...	...	Absent
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	8.80
Total Hardness	...	28.00 or 19.60°	Clark
Permanent Hardness	...	3.50 or 2.45	„
Temporary Hardness	...	24.50 or 17.15	„
Poisonous Metals	...	...	Nil
Solids in solution dried at 212°F	...	...	Nil
Microscopical examination of sediment			Nil

Bacteriological Examination :—

No B.Coli in 35 ml. Count on Agar at 37°C 14 per ml.

Count on Agar at 20°C 86 per ml.

No organisms of the Typhoid group were isolated.

*Remarks :—*The analysis of this water shows no evidence of harmful pollution. In my opinion it is fit for all domestic and drinking purposes.

(Signed) H. M. CADE,

County Bacteriologist,

County Laboratory,

Bond Street, Ipswich.

10th February, 1938.

1 (b) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

724 yards of new sewers and 463 yards of surface water drains were laid during the year. Disposal is by sea outfall. Surface water is drained to a separate system.

2. RIVERS & STREAMS.

No action has been necessary to check the pollution of rivers and streams during the year.

3. (a) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Particulars of sanitary accommodation are as follows :

Houses with water closets connected			
to sewers	...	...	3439
Houses with water closets draining			
direct to sea	...	...	8
Houses with pail closets		...	110
Houses with privies	...	...	6
Houses drained to cesspools or septic			
tanks	...	...	82
			<hr/>
			3645
			<hr/>

100 new houses were erected during the year.

No conversions of pails to the water carriage system were carried out.

3. (b) PUBLIC CLEANSING (This is under the control of the Surveyor).

House refuse is collected twice weekly from all parts of the town throughout the year, and three times weekly from hotels and large establishments during the summer. Certain premises are given a daily collection during the height of the season. All house refuse is burnt at the refuse destructor.

Pail closets are emptied twice weekly throughout the year and three times weekly at Felixstowe Ferry during the season. In those parts of the district where sewers are available, and the conversion of this type of convenience is practicable, the pail closets are not emptied. This is not a satisfactory arrangement in every case, as some of the smaller properties have gardens too small to be used year after year for the disposal of night soil, and nuisance frequently arises in the summer.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Complaints received	...	...	164
Number of houses inspected under the Public Health Act and Housing Acts	...	...	77
Number of houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Act	...	...	23

ROUTINE INSPECTIONS

Number of inspections of houses under the Public Health Act and Housing Acts	...	...	273
Bakehouses	...	...	59
Fishfryers	...	...	50
Beach Hut sites...	...	...	42
Stables, Piggeries and keeping of Animals	...	...	20
Overcrowding	...	...	15
Refuse accommodation	...	...	214
Ice Cream premises	...	...	14
Tents, Vans, Camping sites, etc.	...	...	228
Sanitary defects and nuisances	...	...	45
Offensive accumulations	...	...	26
Smoke observations	...	...	2
Houses re Vermin	...	...	27
Cesspools and septic tanks	...	...	52
Closet accommodation	...	...	3
Interviews	...	...	57
Schools	...	...	4
Water samples	...	...	3
Water supplies	...	...	20
Infectious diseases	...	...	29
Rat infestation	...	...	52
Shops inspected (Shops Act)	...	...	17

DRAINAGE.

Drains examined	...	...	134
Tested with water	...	...	21
Tested with smoke	...	...	39
Cleared	...	...	25
Repaired or relaid	...	...	346 feet

MILK AND DAIRIES

Cowsheds	...	...	20
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	53
Samples of milk taken	...	...	41

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Slaughterhouses	...	...	985
Butchers' Shops	...	...	131
Other Food Premises	...	...	5

FACTORIES

Factories (including factory bakehouses) ...	36
Workshops ...	36

Total of Inspections	<u>2778</u>
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SHOPS ACT 1934

The Council are responsible for heating, ventilation and sanitary accommodation in shops, and the County Council for lighting and the provision of facilities for washing and the taking of meals.

Number of shops inspected during the year 15

Number of inspections made for the purpose 23

4 informal notices were served and complied with.

No certificate exempting shop premises from the requirements relating to the provision of sanitary accommodation were issued during the year. So far as is known all shops comply with the requirements of the Act which this Council is responsible for carrying out, except possibly heating, where the requirements of the Act are not very definite.

3. (c) CAMPING SITES.

Number of sites in the area used for camping during the year ... 11

Number of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Council under Sec. 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ... 1

Estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season ... 400

The owner of one camping site was proceeded against for permitting land to be used for camping after the Council had refused a licence authorising him to do so, and was convicted.

The above details relate to camping sites, and not to Beach Hut sites. A certain amount of "camping" is done on beach hut sites, and the slender powers conferred by the Act of 1936 do not enable the Council to control it.

3. (d) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The district is free from industrial smoke. Notice was given in one case of a smoke nuisance from a restaurant kitchen.

3. (e) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There is one privately owned sea water swimming pool in the district. The pool is provided with chlorination, filtration, and aeration plant, the whole of the water passing through the plant every 12 hours. No official sample of water was taken for bacteriological or other examination.

3. (f) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of houses found to be infested with bed bugs :			
Council houses	...	...	—
Other houses	...	...	4
Number disinfested	...	...	4

The method of eradicating bed bugs, and ensuring that belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses, are as given in last year's report. No use is made in this district of hydrogen cyanide gas.

4. SCHOOLS.

There are four elementary schools one of which, being situated in an unsewered part of the district, is provided with pail closets. This school's water supply is from a well; the remaining 3 are supplied by the Company's mains. The sanitary arrangements are inspected from time to time. No cause for complaint was found during the year.

5. FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Premises	Inspections	Number of Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	36	7	—
Factories without mechanical power	36	4	—
Other Premises	—	—	—
Total	72	11	—

DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS	Number of Defects		Referred to H.M. Inspector	Number of defects in respect of which Pro- secutions were instd.
	Found	Remedied		
Want of Cleanliness ...	7	7	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature ...	1	1	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
SANITARY CONVENIENCES				
Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	3	3	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
OTHER OFFENCES				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses ...	—	1	—	—
Total	11	12	—	—

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :
 1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 77
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 273
 2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932. ... 23
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 72
 3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... —
 4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 21
2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... 36
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.
 - (a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... —
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
 - (a) By owners ... —
 - (b) By Local authority in default of owners ... —

(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts.		
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	5
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
		(a) By owners ...	4
		(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	1
(c)	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.		
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
(d)	Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.		
	(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
	(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
4.	Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.		
(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	10
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	10
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	91
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	11

- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding None
- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report None

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

In the district there are 7 registered cowsheds, 7 registered dairies, 8 persons registered as Purveyors of milk in sealed bottles or cartons only, and 2 dairymen (roundsmen) retailing milk in the Urban District but not occupying premises here.

Dairymen holding licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order 1936 are as follows :

Producer of Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	1
Bottler of " "	...	1
Dealers in " "	...	2
Dealer in Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk		1
Licensed Pasteurisers	..	2
Bottlers of Accredited Milk	...	2
Dealer in " "	...	1
Dealer in Pasteurised Milk	...	1
Producers licensed by the County Council under the Accredited Milk Scheme but not retailing milk as Accredited	...	3
Inspections of Cowsheds during the year	...	20

Notices.

To cleanse and limewash sheds	...	2
Failure to observe due cleanliness in methods of milking	...	1
Inspections of Dairies	...	53

Notices.

Re cleansing and limewashing	...	2
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EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR CLEANLINESS.

41 samples of graded and ungraded (ordinary) milk were submitted to the County Laboratory at Ipswich for bacteriological examination :

Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	...	1
Tuberculin Tested	...	9
Accredited	...	13
Pasteurised	...	10
Ungraded	...	8

41

3 graded milk samples failed to comply with the prescribed standard:—1 Tuberculin Tested and 2 Accredited. Follow-up samples were taken in each case and satisfactory results obtained.

Result of Examinations of Ungraded Milk.

	Organisms per ml.	Bacillus Coli in one-hundredth ml.	Result of Methylene Blue Test
1.	16,000	absent	Satisfied M.B.T.
2.	6,400	”	”
3.	34,000	”	”
4.	16,000	”	”
5.	12,800	”	”
6.	32,000	”	”
7.	64,000	”	”
8.	40,000	”	”

One sample of pasteurised milk was submitted for the phosphatase test, and was reported as being free from phosphatase.

6 samples taken in the district by Officers of the County Council and examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli gave negative results.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are 2 licensed and 3 registered slaughterhouses in the District. Two applications for licences to use buildings as slaughterhouses were refused by the Council on the grounds of unsuitability of situation.

985 visits of inspection during slaughtering hours were made during the year. During my illness from the end of March to the beginning of June, this work was carried out by Messrs. Castle & Browning, Veterinary Surgeons, Ipswich.

MEAT INSPECTION.
Details of Carcases Inspected and Meat Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	413	—	83	1083	2868
Number inspected ...	95%	—	95%	50%	100%
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	1	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	—	—	13	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	1.69%	—	—	1.29%	.52%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	—	—	—	173
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.9%	—	—	—	6.06%

PARTICULARS OF PARTS OF CARCASES OR
ORGANS CONDEMNED.

	Beasts	Sheep	Calves	Pigs
TUBERCULOUS				
Heads ...	1	—	—	126
Livers ...	1	—	—	3
Mesenteries ...	—	—	—	36
Plucks ..	—	—	—	8
Lungs ..	10	—	—	65
Carcase and offals	—	—	—	1
NON-TUBERCULOUS				
Livers ...	7	13	—	9
Plucks ...	—	—	—	2
Carcase and offals	—	1	—	4
Approximate total weight of meat condemned ...	2,085 lbs.			

All condemned meat is destroyed at the Council's refuse destructor.

No cows, bulls or boars were slaughtered during the year. The local butchers slaughter only good class animals.

A number of pigs are sent into the town from country slaughterhouses without undergoing inspection at the time of slaughter. 131 visits were paid to butcher's shops during the year to inspect these carcasses on arrival. There are no powers enabling your inspector to require such carcasses to be held over until they are passed as free from disease, and some co-operation by the butcher is essential if all are to be examined. Every effort is made to examine all these carcasses on arrival here, and about 75% of them are examined.

No scheme authorising the inspector to mark carcasses as inspected and passed for food, is in force in this district.

HUMANE SLAUGHTERING.

The use of the humane killer is compulsory on all classes of animals and the instrument used is the very efficient captive bolt pistol. The law requiring the use of the humane killer is well observed ; there have been no instances of neglect to use it this year. A spare captive bolt pistol is kept in the Sanitary Inspector's Office and loaned to any butcher whose own instrument is undergoing repair.

MARKING OF IMPORTED MEAT WHERE EXPOSED FOR SALE

Although the Council's Sanitary Inspector is responsible for the soundness of all meat sold in the District, a duty which takes him regularly into butchers' premises, he has no authority to see that imported meat is labelled as such when offered to the public for sale. This is an anomaly which ought to be remedied. At present this Act (The Merchandise Marks Act, 1926) is operated by the County Council, and some arrangement should be possible whereby the local inspector can be authorised to enforce its provisions.

OTHER FOOD PREMISES.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

There are 9 fishfryers shops in the district ; one shop was closed on sanitary grounds as a result of informal action, and one new business was established during the year. Fishfrying has not been declared an offensive trade.

50 visits were made to these premises during the year and 3 notices given, entirely new accommodation for fish cleaning and storage being provided in one instance.

BAKEHOUSES.

One underground bakehouse was closed, as a result of informal action, and new premises erected.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The County Council have now delegated their powers under this Act to the District Council. This is a welcome step, for the routine duties of a Sanitary Officer, particularly in urban areas, bring him into contact with the occupiers of rat infested premises, and often rat control is largely a question of effecting sanitary improvements. The District Council took over these duties on the 2nd November and 15 notices under the Act were given before the end of the year.

SHELL FISH (MOLLUSCAN)

Whelks are obtained from Cobbold's Point and Shingle Street, and winkles from the estuary of the Orwell. These are marketed locally and sent to London, Birmingham, Norwich and Southend.

The beds are not liable to pollution and no action has been taken under the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations 1934, or the Public Health (Cleansing of Shellfish) Act 1932.

Winkles and whelks marketed in the district are chiefly derived locally.

